The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., DECEMBER 26, 1860. NO. 27.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

DON'T FORGET,

THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

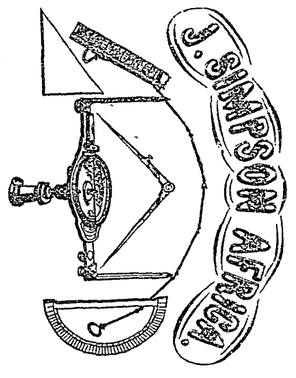
The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of *Ladies' Dress Goods* at D. P. GWIN'S.

The Crisis.

Northern State Laws---The Personal Liberty Acts.

[From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 11th.

MAINE.

The laws of this State provide that no sheriff, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, jailor, justice of the peace, or other officer of the State, shall arrest or detain, or aid in so doing, in any prison or building belonging to this State, or to any county or town, any person on account of a claim on him as a fugitive slave, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, and make it the duty of all county attorneys to repair to the place where such person is held in custody, and render him all necessary and legal assistance in making his defence against said claim.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The law of this State declares that slaves, coming or brought into the State, by or with the consent of the master, shall be free; declares the attempt to hold any person as a slave within the State a felony, with a penalty of imprisonment not less than one nor more than five years; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any act lawfully done by any officer of the United States, or other person, in the execution of any legal process.

VERMONT.

This State by her several acts of 1843, '50 and 1858, provides that no court, justice of the peace, or magistrate shall take cognizance of any certificate, warrant or process under the Fugitive Slave Law; provides that no officer or citizen of the State, shall arrest, or aid, or assist in arresting, any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave; provides that no officer or citizen shall aid or assist in the removal from the State of any person claimed as a fugitive slave; provides a penalty of $1,000, or imprisonment five years in the State prison, for violating this act. This act, however, shall not be construed to extend to any citizen of the State acting as a Judge of the Circuit or District Court of the United States, or as a Marshal or Deputy Marshal of the District of Vermont, or to any person acting under the command or authority of said Courts or Marshal. Requires the States's Attorneys to act as counsel for alleged fugitives; provides for issuing habeas corpus, and the trial by jury of all questions of fact in issue between the parties, and ordains that every person who may have been held as a slave, who shall come, or be brought, or be in this State, with or without the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be involuntarily, or in any way, in this State, shall be free. It is also provided that every person who shall hold, or attempt to hold, in this State, in slavery, or as a slave any person mentioned as a slave, in the section of this act, relating to fugitive slaves, or any free person in any form, or for any time, however short, under the pretence that such person is or has been a slave, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State prison for a term of not less than one year or more than fifteen years, and be fined not exceeding $2,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The first of the laws known as "personal liberty acts" in Massachusetts was passed in 1843, no less than seventeen years ago. It was based upon the famous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prig vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, pronounced in 1842 by Judge Story. By this decision it was declared that the rendition of fugitives falls exclusively within the functions of the Federal Government, and that no State law can interfere with or prohibit the execution of the Federal law for the purpose. Statutes in conformity with this ruling were passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1843. In the year 1855 the provisions of this earlier legislation were applied to the United States fugitive slave law of 1850; the writ of habeas corpus was extended to the cases of persons detained as fugitive slaves; a trial by jury was placed at their command; the *onus probandi* is laid on the claimant, who must bring two credible witnesses to substantiate his claim; persons holding any place of honor or emolument under the Commonwealth are forbidden to issue any warrant or other process under the U. States Fugitive Slave Act; jails of the State not to be used for the detention of fugitive slaves; commissioners to be appointed in every county to defend the cause of alleged fugitive slaves, &c. In the year 1858 Judges of the State were forbidden to issue any writ under the United States Fugitive Slave Law of 1850.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser*, of the 7th inst., remarks as follows on the subsequent disposition that was made of these several acts:

"Finally, in 1859, when the whole body of our statutes was revised and codified, all these acts, those of 1843, 1855 and 1858 *were expressly repealed, their substance being incorporated in the new text.* The duty of making this codification was entrusted in the first place, to Commissioners appointed by Gov. Gardner, (the same who vetoed the personal liberty act of 1855, and their work was afterwards examined by a large joint committee, composed of leading members of the two Houses of the Legislature. It happened some what singularly that, although the Republicans were the dominant party, politically, in both Houses, by far the ablest lawyers in each House were Democrats of the straightest sect, to wit: Hon. Caleb Cushing, in the House of Representatives, and Hon. Benj. F. Butler (late Breckinridge candidate for Governor), in the Senate. Both of these gentlemen were members of the Committee to which we have alluded; but neither in committee, nor afterwards in the Senate or House, did either of them, or any other member, propose to omit from the revision any portion of the personal liberty acts, or suggest that they were unconstitutional.—They remain, therefore, substantially as before, now comprised in chapter 144 of the General Statutes. Any Southern Governor who does not wish to copy the mistaken references of the late Executive messages of Georgia will find the new volume of 'General Statutes, Massachusetts, 1860,' in the Library of his State; and any one else who desires to make an exact reference may purchase a copy of the volume, for no higher price than a dollar and forty cents, of Messrs. Wright & Potter, State printers, corner of Spring Lane and Devonshire street, Boston."

CONNECTICUT.

The State of Connecticut provides that every person who shall *falsely* and *maliciously* declare, represent, or pretend that any free person *entitled to freedom*, is a slave, or owes service or labor to any person or persons, with intent to procure or to aid or assist in procuring the forcible removal of such free person from this State as a Slave, shall pay a fine of $5,000 and be imprisoned five years in the Connecticut State prison; requires two witnesses to prove that any person is a slave or owes labor; denounces a penalty of $5,000 against any person seizing or causing to be seized *any free person* with intent to reduce him to slavery; depositions not to be admitted as evidence; witnesses testifying falsely liable to $5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment.

RHODE ISLAND.

This State by her legislation forbids the carrying away of any person by force out of the State; forbids any judge, justice, magistrate, or court from officially aiding in the arrest of a fugitive slave under the fugitive slave law of 1793 or 1850; forbids any sheriff or other officer from arresting or detaining any person claimed as a fugitive slave; provides a penalty of $500, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, for violating the act; denies the use of her jails to the United States for the detention of fugitive slaves.

NEW YORK.

The state of New York has passed no laws having relation to the United States fugitive slave act of 1850. Though pressed frequently upon the Legislature, they have always failed of adoption. The old and obsolete act of 1840, entitled "An Act to extend the right of trial by jury," extends the trial by jury to the cases of persons arrested as fugitive slaves; but in the fourth edition of the laws of the State, as prepared and published by Hon. Hiram Denio, at present Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, may be found appended to the chapter containing this law the following note:

"*An Act to Extend the Right of Trial by Jury, passed May 6th*, 1840.—The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters' R. 539, establishes the doctrine that all State laws calculated to interfere with the third subdivision of section 2, article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, are unconstitutional. Since that decision the fugitive slave law (Laws of Congress, 1850, chap. 60) has been passed, containing provisions repugnant to the whole of this act. It is therefore of no force; but as it never has been repealed; it is here inserted."

NEW JERSEY.

The State of New Jersey has no statutes bearing on this subject save those which enjoin on her State officers the duty of aiding in the recovery of fugitive slaves. Persons temporarily residing in the State are also permitted to bring with them and and retain their domestic slaves.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State of Pennsylvania has not formally and especially legislated at all against the United States Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, though there was an old statute of 1847 which prohibited any judge, justice of the peace or alderman from taking cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor, "under a certain act of Congress passed on the 12th day of February, 1793." During the last session of her Legislature the Commissioners appointed to revise and amend the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania (John C. Knox, Edward King and David Webster) made a report to the Legislature that they had completed their labors, and the result was presented in the shape of a bill entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth." That report, on the thirty-first day of March, 1860, was enacted into a law, and by the ninety-fifth section it is enacted as follows:

"No Judge of any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, nor any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of said Commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labor from any of the United States or Territories under any act of Congress, nor shall any such Judge, Alderman, or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth issue or grant any certificate or warrant of removal of any such fugitive from labor, under any act of Congress; and if any Alderman or Justice of the Peace of this Commonwealth shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warrant of removal, as aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay, at the discretion of the Court, any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, the one-half to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this Commonwealth."

The theory of this law, it will be seen, is founded strictly on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Prigg case, and does not interfere with the functions of the Commissioner appointed under the United States law.

MICHIGAN.

The law of this State requires State's Attorneys to act as counsel for the fugitive slave; secures to persons arrested as fugitive slaves, the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury; denies the use of State jails for detention of alleged fugitives; requires that identity of fugitive slaves shall be proved by two credible witnesses, or by legal evidence equivalent thereto, and provides a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in State prison for five years, for forcibly seizing, or causing to be seized, *any free person*, with intent to have such person held in slavery.

IOWA.

This State has no legislation on the subject.

WISCONSIN.

The law of this State enjoins on the District Attorneys the duty of acting as counsel for alleged fugitive slaves, secures to such persons the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus; provides for appeal to be taken to next stated term of the Circuit Court; secures trial by jury; enjoins a penalty of one thousand dollars and imprisonment of not more than five nor less than one year on all who falsely and maliciously represent any free person to be a slave; identity of alleged fugitive slaves to be proved by two credible witnesses; no deposition to be received in evidence. It is also provided that—

"No judgement recovered against any person or persons for any neglect or refusal to obey, or any violation of the act of Congress commonly termed the 'Fugitive Slave Act,' approved September eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, or any of the provisions thereof, shall be alien on any real estate within this State, nor shall any such judgment be enforcable by sale or execution of any real or personal property within this State; but all such sales shall be absolutely void; and in case of seizure or sale of any personal property, by virtue of any execution issued on such judgment, the defendent in said execution may maintain an action in replevin, or other action to secure possession thereof, in the manner provided by law for such actions, on affidavit filed as required by law, and a further statement therein that said execution issued in a judgment rendered under the provisions of the act of Congress aforesaid; and the provisions of this section shall also apply to judgment heretofore rendered.

OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MINNESOTA, CALIFORNIA, AND OREGON.

We cannot find that these States have any laws in force on the subject.

We have thus sought to place before our readers a condensed statement of the laws of the Northern States which more or less directly have sought to throw any obstructions in the way of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. So far as they take their origin in this unfriendly motive, and so far as they have this unconstitutional effect, we need not say they are worthy of all condemnation, and should be repealed at the earliest opportunity, not only as an act of justice to the people of the South, but as an act of justice to the people of the States which have too long retained any such laws on their statute books.

It will be seen from the review through which we have gone that very few States have enacted laws directly or avowedly in opposition to the act of 1850. Laws against "kidnapping" properly so called, cannot be placed in this category. Laws forbidding, under this head, the use of State jails for Federal purposes, however, "unfriendly" in motive, are not "unconstitutional" and find parallels in other cases and in Southern States. Laws forbidding State officers to issue writs for the recapture of alleged fugitives are passed in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the celebrated Prigg case. But all laws interfering with the exercise of the power conferred by Congress on the commissioners appointed under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, as is the case with the laws of Vermont, Massachusetts, Michigan and Wisconsin, are clearly unconstitutional, and as such are null and void.

Adopting the language of the report made by a majority of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the State of Vermont, at its recent session, we need but recall the fact that the act of Congress provides for a hearing before a Federal Judge or Commisioner, and that the certificate of such Judge or Commisioner shall be conclusive as to the return of the fugitive. But the third section of the Vermont act of 1858 declares in effect that such certificates shall *not* be conclusive, since it declares in terms that the fugitive shall have a right to trial by jury; and the fourth section declares that "every person who shall deprive, or attempt to deprive, any person of his or her liberty contrary to the provisions of the preceding section, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding $2000 nor less than $500, or be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not exceeding ten years."

Again, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution says that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim, &c." But according to the sixth section of the Vermont act of 1858, "every person who may have been held as a slave, who shall come, or be brought or be in this State, with *or without the consent* of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come or be brought, or be, involuntarily or in any way, in this State, shall be free." Surely the intent and effect of the act could not have been more obvious had the law been entitled "An act to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

In conclusion, we submit that nothing could be more honorable to the representatives of the law-abiding people of Vermont, and of any State in the same category with her, than the speedy repeal of a law impotent for good, and potent only for evil; a law which could not be enforced without a certainty of hostile collision with the Federal authorities, and the probability if popular tumult and bloodshed; a law which, with others of a like nature in sister States, is a just cause of offence to the Southern States, and forms a part of every candid allusion of the public press to the dangers which threaten the perpetuity of the Union.

☞Georgia has a population of 1,075,977—an increase of 169,978 in ten years.

A Strong Union Appeal in Georgia.

The Hon. John P. King, one of the most popular men in Georgia, is out in an appeal to the people against the madness of the hour. He takes the ground that the South can obtain better security in the Union than out of it. He says:

"It was the perfidy of States that called the Union into existence. The Union cemented these faithless, jealous, sectional bodies together; and from objects of contempt, when separated, they rapidly grew into one of the most powerful and prosperous nations on the earth.

"These puny efforts of faithless States to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law have been borne down in every instance when the two powers came in contact. Even Black Republican Judges have generally sustained the law, and it is the boast of Judge McLean that a fugitive never escaped in his jurisdiction, for want of a correct interpretation of the law. Burns was returned, at the point of federal bayonets, in spite of the laws of perfidious Massachusetts. This government has performed every duty expected of it, and has never failed to exert its power, when called on to enforce the constitutional rights of slavery. For that very reason the ultra Abolitionists at the North denounced it as a 'league with hell,' and wished to get rid of it. They are consistant for it is their only chance to accomplish their hellish designs. Are we equally so, when we wish to give up this bulwark, without a single equivalent? In the Union, we have every power of protection, by State action, that we would have out of it, and have this additional security besides.—In the Union our slaves are (to use the strong language of another) 'as safe as if they were in the middle of the earth.' Are we certain that they will be equally so, under the lone star, and 'the sublime terrors of the blue cockade?'"

Again, in regard to the precipitation with which secession is urged forward, Pinckney says:—

On the subject of our sister States, one question must frequently occur to us. Why is it that we are so much more excited and so much more anxious for dissolution, than the border States? They lose five hundred slaves by the bad faith of the free States where we lose one, and should be more excited and more anxious for a change, if by a change they could look for a remedy. The reasons, I apprehend, are these: First, they appreciate the dangers of desolating border-wars, with all their attendant crimes and destruction of life and property: second, they see no remedy in separation, but only a tenfold aggravation of the evil. They are near neighbors to the people of the border free States, and understand the whole subject fully—much better than we do. They know that, although there are some miscreants employed in favoring the escape of slaves, there are always hundreds of others ready to assist in their recovery, and that the difficulty of escape deters thousands from making the attempt. Insecurity to the fugitive in the free States is manifest from the fact that the fugitive makes all haste to reach Canada, where only he is safe. Now, suppose Canada bordered on the Ohio instead of the free States, bound to us by the Union, instead of the slaves now lost, they would go off in stampedes, with no power to molest them after they reached the northern shore; and this, too, supposes perpetual peace, about as reasonable as to propose perpetual salvation.

Now, what would be the natural result of all this? From the insecurity of slave property in the border States, it would soon become valueless, and would be sold to the States farther South. The present border States would become free States in self-defence. The same thing would follow upon each border State as the free States advanced upon them until slavery would be extinguished or confined to very narrow limits on the Gulf and sea coast, where white labor could not be employed. The ultra abolitionists are logical in their anxiety to dissolve the Union, "as the only chance for the ultimate extinction of slavery." But for us to give up the security which the Union affords us, create a hostile border of six hundred miles—with an exposed coast of two thousand miles—without a ship or sailor, and trifling material for either, to give a greater security to slavery would seem to me as an absurdity, were it not for the respect I have for others entertaining that opinion.

A REBUKE.—Dr. Arnold, when at Laleham, once lost all patience with a dull scholar, when the pupil looked up in his face and said, "Why do you speak angrily sir? Indeed I am doing the best I can." Years after the Doctor used to tell the story to his own children, and say, "I never felt so ashamed of myself in my life. That look and that speech I have never forgotten." Is not this a very suggestive fact for many parents and teachers, and for masters, too, who are oftimes impatient and unreasonable with the youth of this class?

☞General Scott is the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches in height, and weighs two hundred and six pounds. He is 74 years old, yet his breath is extremely good, and his whole system apparently vigorous, much of which is doubtless owing to his temperate habits.

☞The oldest Postmaster in the United States, who has never been out of office since the date of his appointment, is John Billings, at Trenton, Oneida county, N. Y. His appointment was made on the 19th of June, 1805.

☞A lazy fellow down South spells Tennessee after this fashion—10 a-c. And spells Andrew Jackson thus—&-ru Jax-n. He will suit a primary school.

☞Why are potatoes and corn like sinners of old. Because having eyes they see not and ears they hear not.

☞Some one has defined an editor as being a poor fellow who empties his brains to fill his stomach.

Miscellaneous.

A SABBATH SCHOOL INCIDENT.—At a meeting in Exeter Hall, London, where there was a vast number of Sabbath School children assembled, a clergyman arose on the platform, and told them of two bad little boys whom he had once known, and of a good little girl whom he afterwards learned to know. This little girl had been to Sabbath School, where she had learned "to do good every day."—Seeing two little boys quarreling, she went up to them, told them how wickedly they were acting, made them desist from quarreling, and in the end, told them to attend Sunday School. These boys were Jim and Tom. "Now Children," said the gentleman, "would you like to see Jim?"

All shouted with one voice, "Yes! Yes!!"

"Jim, get up!" said the gentleman, looking over to another part of the stage. A reverend-looking missionary arose and looked smilingly upon the children.

"Now would you like to see Tom?"

"Yes! Yes!" resounded through all the house.

"Well, look at me—I am Tom, and I too have been a missionary for many years.—Now, would you like to see little Mary Wood?"

The response was even more loud and earnest than before, "Yes!"

"Well do you see that lady over there in the blue silk bonnet?—that is little Mary Wood, and she is my wife!"

A Good Story.

An anecdote worth laughing over, is told of a man who had an 'infirmity,' as well as an appetite for fish. He was anxious to keep up his character for honesty, even while enjoying his favorite meal; and while making a bill with his merchant, as the story goes, and when his back was turned the honest buyer slipped a codfish up under his coat tail. But the garments were too short to cover up the theft, and the merchant perceived it.

"Now," said the customer anxious to improve all opportunities to call attention to his virtues, "Mr. Merchant, I have traded with you a good deal, and have paid you up promptly, haven't I?"

"Oh, yes," said the merchant, "I make no complaint."

"Well," said the customer, "I always insisted that honesty is the best of policy, and the best rule to live by, and die by."

"That's so," replied the merchant, and the customer turned to depart.

"Hold on, friend; speaking of honesty, I have a bit of advice to give. Whenever you come to trade again you had better wear a longer coat, or steal a shorter codfish."

Rev. Rowland Hill.

Many amusing anecdotes of the eccentric, but pious and useful, Rowland Hill, have been told; but the following, narrated to us by one of his parishioners, is new to us.

It was Mr. Hill's habit to ride to church in an old family carriage, a practice too aristocratic, in the judgment of one of his flock, who determined to rebuke it.

It was customary in his chapel for notes to be sent to the pulpit, requesting prayers for various objects. One Sabbath, Mr. Hill was proceeding with the reading of these requests as usual, when he found himself in the midst of one of the following purport:

"Prayers are requested for Rev. Mr. Hill, that he may be made more humble and like his Divine Master, who, instead of riding in a carriage, was content to be borne on an ass."

Having read the notice, he lifted his spectacles to his forehead, and looking around the house, observed, that it was true he had been guilty of the fault alleged; but if the writer would step round to the vestry door after service, saddled and bridled, he would have no objection to ride home, after the Master's example on the back of an ass.

Attractive Homes.

Beauty of features in the wife is not necessary to render home attractive. As has been said with as much force of expression as eloquence of thought, ordinary features, when lit up with the sunbeams of sensibility, generally excite the same passions which they express; and the winning attraction of their smile invests them with peculiar charms, like the variegated hues with which a brilliant rainbow tints the gloomy clouds. The proud and dangerous gift of genius is not necessary. Let a woman possess what is infinitely more valuable—good common sense, and intellect sufficient to direct it in the most appropriate manner to all the practical purposes of life—let there be truthfulness in her nature, strengthened by a thorough course of mental discipline, and it will not fail to give beauty and power to her thoughts and character.

WHAT IS LIFE?—The mere elapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and the light—to pace round the mill of habit, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshens the dry wastes within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt which makes us meditate—the death which startles us with mystery—the hardship which forces us to struggle—the anxiety that, ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

☞A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. Arriving at the house he says to the Quaker's wife, who in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, answered in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise, that he should see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks, therefore he avoided thee, and has left the house by another path."

REAL AND IMAGINARY WANTS.—Very few, we presume, will acknowledge how few real wants we have, and how little it takes to give us genuine happiness. If we could get rid of our artificial, senseless, and expensive way of living, we should find ourselves better off in purse, and in heart. Let every one who has any ambition to go ahead in life try the experiment next year, and see how much virtue there is in economy. Make your expenses less than your income, and see how much you will have gained, not only in money but in feeling.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Monday, December 24, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPŒNAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS. EXECUTIONS, DEEDS. MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES. NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

The News.

—The news from Washington is anything but encouraging to our Union loving people. Our ablest statesmen appear at their wits end in devising a satisfactory plan by which the peace and quiet of our country can be restored. All is confusion. And who is to blame? The fanatical Abolition leaders of the Republican party North, and the Disunionists of the South who seceded from the Democratic National Convention. It will not do for the Disunionists of the South to offer in justification of their conduct, the election of Lincoln by a Northern vote. The South is responsible for his election. With a united Democratic vote on the Democratic *nominee*, Lincoln would have been defeated. The Disunionists South and the Disunionists North defeated the Democratic Union candidate. If it were possible that the guilty should be the only sufferers, they would receive nothing more than they richly deserve. But unfortunately the innocent must suffer with the guilty.

— South Carolina has left the Union—she is houseless and homeless—yet there is great rejoicing by the Disunionists North and South over her misfortune.

— Over six thousand mechanics were discharged from employment in Cincinnati during the past week. The same good times are experienced by thousands of mechanics and laboring men in every city in the Union.

— It is announced by authority, that Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, has been offered a place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and that he will accept.

— "Occasional" writes from Washington on the 22d:—

"Some weeks ago I intimated that it was the purpose of the Disunionists to seize the Federal Capitol. This suggestion was derided by some, but we are now on the eve of the fulfilment of the prophecy. In the South American States, and particularly in Mexico, after a popular election has decided one way, the defeated party has resorted to arms, and occupied the leading cities. I have no doubt that a similar outrage is contemplated by the Disunionists. Indeed, the Richmond *Enquirer*, the organ of Governor Wise, not more than four days ago, recommended that Washington should be occupied by the Disunion forces.

"The purpose is to prevent the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, in the city of Washington, on the 4th of March. This is openly avowed. Not ten days ago, one of the most distinguished Southern Senators coolly informed a gentleman that Mr. Lincoln would not dare to come here after the expiration of the term of Mr. Buchanan; that this city would be seized and occupied as the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and that Mr. Lincoln would be compelled to take his oath of office in Philadelphia or New York!"

— The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Senate a special committee of thirteen on that portion of the President's Message relative to the political state of the country:—Messrs. Powell and Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hunter, of Virginia; Douglas, of Illinois; Davis, of Mississippi; Seward, of New York; Collamer, of Vermont; Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Toombs, of Georgia; Wade, of Ohio; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Price, of Minnesota; and Grimes, of Iowa.

—The *New York Tribune* of Saturday morning says: "We are enabled to state in most positive terms that Mr. Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concession or compromise that shall yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories; and that he stands now, as he did in May last, when he accepted the nomination for the Presidency, on the Chicago platform."

— Commodore Kearney has resigned his position in the United States Navy.

— The South Carolina State Methodist Conference has passed resolutions in favor of secession. The synod (Old School Presbyterian,) voted down by a vote of 75 to 21, resolutions dissolving the connection with the Northern portion of the Presbyterian Church.

— The House Union committee of Thirty-three adjourned on Friday last until Thursday next. It is understood that this adjournment was desired by the Republican members, in order to give them time to consult and ascertain the views of their party friends.

— The Charleston papers note the arrival there of eighteen boxes of firearms for the State, from Baltimore, and two hundred boxes from New York.

— A large Union Meeting was held in Harrisburg on Thursday evening last. All parties participated in the proceedings, Judge Pearson presided. The meeting was not as harmonious as it should have been.

— Immense enthusiasm was created in the Southern States on the reception of the news of the secession of South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Passage of the Secession Ordinance.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 20.—The Convention assembled this morning, and after prayer the roll was called.

The Chair announced the appointment of a committee to draft the summary of the causes of secession of South Carolina, and also four standing committees.

Mr. Rhett's resolution, to appoint a committee of thirteen to provide for the assembling of a Convention of the seceding States and to form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

"*An ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.*

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified; and also, all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved.

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 169 votes, at a quarter past one o'clock.

As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the Convention, it rapidly spread on the street among the crowd collected, and was hailed with immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the clerk telegraph to the members of Congress at Washington immediately. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Desaussure offered a resolution that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the direction of the Attorney General, and signed by the president and members this evening at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives of the State, the members proceeding there in procession at half-past six o'clock.

Mr. McGrath said: I think a special matter in relation to the ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding, there is no collector of the port nor postmaster now within the limits of South Carolina. What you have done to-day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the General Govment. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval between this moment and the time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the General Government.

Mr. Gregg said, after South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the United States are its laws still of force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the act of secession.

Mr. Cheeves said, an immense chasm has been made in the law, and as it is necessary to avoid inconvenienceto the people, we must make temporary arrangements to carry on the Government.

Mr. Gregg said, there is now no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina, now that we have accomplished the work of forty years.

Mr. Hayne said, the Congress of the United States is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued and what not. The simple act of secession does not abrogate all the laws. We have a great many laws on the statute-book which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg said that the Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government at Washington, and these, and all the post-office laws fall, on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr. Miles. We have to deal with stern facts and realities. We must prevent confusion, anarchy, and the derangement, of our Government, and things must, for the present, remain in *status quo*, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne. *This sudden action is injurious-*

Mr. Chesnut. Two questions are involved—our power and our duty. We must preserve our people, not only from inconvenience but a chaotic condition. We must verify such laws as will best preserve us from calamities. As to our duty—will you turn the ship of State adrift, and, if so, what will become of its officers?

Mr. Masyck. There is no duty for the collector to do, and the post office is swept off.—My opinion is that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance, and the public can be better served by private parties between the cities, like in Philadelphia and New York, with a postage of one cent instead of three, and less important places ten cents or more.

Mr. Calhoun. We have pulled the temple down that had been built three quarters of a century. We must clear the rubbish away, and reconstruct another. *We are now homeless and houseless*, and must secure ourselves from storms.

Mr. Dunkin. If the ordinance be ratified things will go on in the custom house and post office, exactly as now, until other arrangements are made by this Convention.—There is nothing in the ordinance to affect the dignity, honor, or welfare of the State of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of the Government going, whether the Constitution of the United States is or is not entirely abrogated by the ordinance. What is a legal tender for the paymant of debts? Is it now the gold and silver of the United States? In case of the clearing and entry of vessels, we will be very liable to have the same confiscated.

Mr. Carroll. The present revenue can be continued till the act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr. Brown. There is no longer any communication with the Government from which we have just separated.

Mr. Duncan. The spirit of the ordinance temporarily suspends all laws till we treat with the General Government.

Mr. Gregg. The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in his message. He has said it is his duty to collect the revenue, and he will do it. On the one side, the Federal Government claims the right and declares its intention to execute the power of collecting revenue in our ports. On the other side we have declared we are free. I desire no compromise. It is necessary to maintain from fifteen to thirty per cent. duties. If those imposed by the Congress of the United States should continue to be levied, our people would suffer a terrible calamity. As for carrying the mails, let the present contract be assumed by South Carolina, instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett. The great revolution must go on with as little danger as possible to the country, by making *the Federal agents our machinery*. The Federal laws of taxation must not exist over us. We are now contending with the great principles of taxation. I trust the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr. Barnwell. We have seceded from the United States, and established our independence. We cannot allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let our postal convenience be sacrificed if necessary. Never was anything purchased worth having unless at some cost and sacrifice.

Mr. Masyck. In regard to the mail, all Federal restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the collector of the port battle with the difficulties as they come.

At 3 40 P. M., the Convention took a recess, to meet at the Institute Hall at 6½ o'clock for the purpose of singing the Ordinance of Secession.

As the members of the Convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's Episcopal Church pealed forth "Auld Lang Syne," and other tunes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1860.

The cloud that has been hanging over the Capitol and the country has lifted The Union has found a gallant defender in the American Congress, in the person of the living Andrew Jackson of the South—namely, Andrew Johnson, Senator from Tennessee.

He concluded his two day's speech at half-past four o'clock this afternoon. His manner and his language carried consternation to the hearts of the fire-eaters. They listened to his strong sentences with amazement. He recognized the existing Union as the greatest blessing conferred by God upon man, after the Christian religion. He argued that to increase the number of States under the present Constitution was to enlarge the benefits to humanity, here and all over the world, while a diminution of them was to cause disaster and death.

In the course of his remarks he re-produced the history of the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, and the annexation of Texas. In alluding to Florida he turned to Mr. Yulee, the Senator from that State, and reminded him that the time was when he had come to Congress imploring for the admission of his State into the American Union. He asked him, in the event of the secession of Florida, could that State set up a claim to sovereignty when the very soil of the State belonged to and was paid for by the Union whose sovereignty she had recognized on her admission? If so, she could destroy the parent who gave her birth and vitality.

Mr. Johnson introduced with overwhelming effect the Ostend Manifesto, which originated in the South, and was based upon the idea that when an adjoining State became troublesome to its neighbor and dangerous to our safety, the doctrines of natural self-preservation demanded the subjugation of that State, even by force of arms.

If South Carolina, a small member of the Confederacy, went out of the Union for the purpose of destroying it, plunging millions of human beings into distress, and annihilating the hopes of the friends of freedom throughout the world, she must and could be subjected, according to the terms of Ostend Manifesto, in order to save the Republic.

His whole speech was crowded with points and facts, and when the Senate adjourned the hearts of Union men beat proudly. The tide has been turned. The word has been spoken from the home of Jackson. Our threatened liberties have at last found a Southern defender. The reign of Terror, inaugurated by disappointed Southern Presidential aspirants, is fast passing away.

Andrew Johnson, at the age of twenty years, did not even know the alphabet. He has carved the steps that has conducted him to his present elevation out of the rock of adversity. He is the most earnest advocate of the Homestead bill in the Southern States, because, having arisen from the ranks of labor, he desires to see all of his former class protected. Sympathizing with the theory of Judge Douglas in the late Presidential campaign, he supported Breckinridge because he believed him to be the strongest man to unite the Democratic vote of the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Johnson, therefore, speaks to many classes: To the Republicans, on account of his earnest advocacy in favor of opening the public lands to honest settlement; to Breckinridg men, because he supported their candidate for the Presidency and to Douglas men, because he agreed with the great Senator of Illinois on the doctrine of non-intervention. One of his main claims to public attention is founded on the fact that he was a most courageous and constant defender of the rights of adopted citizens in the perilous times of 1854 and '55.

Hail, then, to Andrew Johnson, the living Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee!

J. W. F.

A STRANGE RUMOR—THE DEAD RETURNED TO LIFE.—In the month of August last Mr. Caleb C. Woodbury, postmaster at White Pigeon, Michigan, was arrested upon the charge of robbing the United States mail.—He was taken to Detroit, where a preliminary examination was had before a United States conimissioner, who required him to give bail in the sum of $4.000 to appear on trial, or in default to be imprisoned. On the 18th of August he was taken to his home by Deputy United States Marshal Moore, to give him an opportunity of obtaining the requisite surety. While in his own house he was permitted by the officer to retire for the purpose of changing his clothes and taking a short nap, the officer mounting guard at the door. Not making his appearance in due time, the door was burst open, and Woodcury was found dead in his bed. The fact that he had bought strychnine, and the presence of some of it in the room, led naturally to the belief that he had committed suicide by its use. The deputy marshal returned home, and reported the facts as narrated above.—But the strangest part of the story is to come. The Detroit *Advertiser* learns that within a few weeks Woodbury has been seen and spoken to by an old acquaintance in or near Chicago. The story reaching White Pigeon, the supposed grave of Woodbury was opened, and found to contain only a coffin, enclosing a large stick of wood. The *Advertiser* further states that the United States authorities at Detroit will precced to investigate the matter immediately.

☞ The Carrier of the *Globe* requests us to say that he will "be about" on New Year's morning with his Address, when he will speak for himself.

A FORMER HARRISBURGER KILLED.—A terrible accident occurred in Philadelphia on Monday night, 17th, resulting in the death of a young man named George W. Rupp, son of Prof. I. D. Rupp, formerly of this city.—In attempting to jump upon the front platform of a passenger railway car, he missed his footing and fell beneath the wheels, which passed over his body, killing him instantly. The deceased formerly clerked in the store of Bitner & Co., in this city, and for some time past has been engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia. He was an intelligent young man, of good business habits and fine social qualities, and his sudden and awful death will be sincerely lamented by his former associates, and by all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst., by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. JAMES LEE, of Shirleysburg, and Miss MARTHA J. WILSON, of Alexandria.

By the same, on the same day, Mr. EDWARD O. COLDER and Miss REBECCA ROBB, both of Porter township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

December 22, 1860.—All departments of business continues unusually quiet, with but little probability of much improvement until after the settlement of our political troubles at Washington. Money Matters, however, are easier, and Breadstuffs are in better demand and firmer.

The demand for most kinds is of a limited character, and only some 7,000 barrels of Flour found buyers, at $4,68@4,87½ for superfine, $5 for better brands, $5@5,25 for extras, and Western and Penna. extra family at from $5,25 to $5,75 ₱ bbl., as to quality; the sales to the trade range at the above figures for superfine and extras, and $6@6,50 for fancy lots.

Wheat comes in slowly, but the demand has been limited. Sales of 18,000 bushels ordinary and prime Penna. at 115@122c.; southern at 110@125c., 120@140 for white.—Rye is steady at 75@76. Corn 64c. for old and 60@62 for new and old mixed. Oats are dull at 31@33c. Barley 75c Barley malt ranges from 80 to 100c. cash and time.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the dfendant's right, title and interest, in 7 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house, two stories high 24 by 30 feet, one plank house, one-and-a-half stories high, 16 by 24 feet; two log houses, 18 by 30 feet, one fulling mill, three stories high, 25 by 42 feet, and one sawmill. Also, 34 acres of timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Hertzler.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Scottsville, Huntingdon county, adjoining lot of Saml. L. Glasgow on the west, lot of Hampson's heirs on the south-east having thereon erected one frame store house. Also—one lot of ground in the same town, adjoining lot of A. S. Stephens on the east, and Danl. Heck on the west, having thereon erected a frame stable. Also—one lot of ground, situate in the same town, adjoining lot of Wm. Hooper on the east, lot of Darius Doyle on the east and fronting on Hudson street, having thereon erected a two story frame house with a basement story, one frame shop, and a frame stable. Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining lands of Jesse Rutter on the north, Jacob Baker on the south, Dutton Lane on the west, and land of deft. on the east, about 70 acres of which is cleared. Also—150 acres more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining land of deft. on the west, land of J. Boslor on the north, land of Jacob Baker on the south, and Black Log Mountain on the east, having thereon erected a two story house 20 by 24 feet, with a back wing 14 by 26 feet; one log and stone barn 26 by 56 feet, with oth-outbuildidgs, about 80 acres of which is cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benedict Stevens.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 180 acres of land, more or less, situate in Clay township, on the waters of Sideling Hill Creek, about 150 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a frame house, log barn, and saw mill, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Corbin.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Carbon township, in the town of Dudley, having thereon erected a plank house, two stories high, stone basement, about 18 by 40 feet, with a back wing two stories high, about 14 by 20 feet, all well finished, painted brown, a frame stable about 18 by 20 feet, and other outbuildings. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S Berkstresser, trading under the firm of David S. Berkstresser & Co.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Frank, situate in Cromwell township, containing 237 acres, more or less, being *patented* land, and bounded on the north and east by lands of Simon Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullin, and west by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log barn and other outbuildings and about 100 acres, more or less, cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Dell.

ALSO—Two lots of ground, situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being No. 13 and 14, fronting on Broad street 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Haslett street, having thereon erected a frame house one-and-a-half stories high. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Ketzman.

ALSO—327 acres of land, more or less, situate in Dublin township, bounded on the south by land of Amos Potts, on the west by land of Manson Bigams, on the north-west by land of Samuel Campbell, on the north by land of Powell Mull and Wm. Climans, about 75 acres cleared, having thereon erected one old log house, and one log house 18 by 22 feet, and one log barn 20 by 40 feet.—Seized an taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthias Long.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1861.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR, *A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.*

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP. The firm heretofore existing under the name of Hardy & Smith, at Ennisville, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent,—the books remaining in the hands of the undersigned, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.

CHARLES W. HARDY.

Ennisville, Dec. 25, 1860.-4t.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton	vs	James Entriken, et al.
John Savage	vs	Matthew Truman.
Wm. Brewster	vs	John Jacobs.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
M. Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauley, et al.
S. L. Keene	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
James Cordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.

SECOND WEEK.

Saml. B. McFeaters	vs	Alexander Beers, et al.
Morrison Cove T. Co.	vs	Hacker & Co.
Joseph S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Imp't Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.
Moses Robison, for use	vs	William McClure.
Thornton Barnes	vs	Wise & Eby.
D. Houtz, assignee, &c.	vs	Samuel McPherran.
Thos. M. Owens, admr.	vs	Augh Seeds.
Peter Vandevander	vs	Jno. McComb & J. Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	D. Brotherline.
Morris, Fasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
William Crotsley	vs	Martin & Kurtz,.
Thomas Weston, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
Peter Vandevander	vs	J. McComb & J. Gayton.
Comm'th for Cypher	vs	John B. Weaver.
Jas. Bricker, for use	vs	Mary E. Green's, admr,
James Dean	vs	Jane E. Hay.
Magdalene Stohler's Ex'r	vs	D. Mountain's admr.

COURT AFFAIRS---JAN. TERM 1861.

GRAND JURORS.

James Carothers, farmer, Morris.
Peter Dell, farmer, Cass.
James P. Davis, carpenter, Jackson.
Joseph Dysart, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Gibboney, farmer, Barree.
Michael Garner, farmer, Penn.
George Hazard, farmer, Union.
Robert Huey, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria.
John Jones, farmer, Tell.
Henry Kennedy, J. P., Alexandria.
Adam Lefferd, farmer, Porter.
John K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
John K. McCahan, gentleman, Huntingdon.
W. E. McMurtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon.
George McCrum, Sr., farmer, Barree.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
William Pheasant, farmer, Union.
James J. Robison, foreman, Shirley.
John Simpson, laborer, Warriorsmark.
John Waddle, farmer, Brady.
Robert Wilson, mill wright, Jackson.
Samuel Watson, laborer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James C. Brewster, merchant, Clay.
John Clabaugh, laborer, Walker.
Benj'n. Cornelius, plasterer, Springfield.
Henry C. Cremer, farmer, Springfield.
James Cree, merchant, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
Charles Duff, farmer, Barree.
William Dean, farmer, Penn.
Darius Doyle, farmer, Clay.
John Eby, farmer. Shirley.
George Eby, farmer, Brady.
Abraham Elias, farmer, Tod.
Abraham S. Etnier, merchant. Shirley.
W. H. Flenner, teacher, Henderson.
David Foster, farmer, Oneida.
Geo. M. Green, J. P. Cass.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon,
Samuel B. Grossman, merchant, Jackson.
J. S. Griffith, M. D. Huntingdon.
Adam Hoffman, chairmaker, Walker
John Huyett, farmer, Porter.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Josiah Horton, farmer, Tod.
William Lloyd, gunsmith, Franklin.
Henry Mateer, plasterer, Brady.
Alexander Magee, farmer, Tell.
Abraham Myerly, farmer, Brady.
John Myerly, farmer, Union.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
Levi Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Daniel Price, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Peightal farmer, Henderson.
John Robb, farmer, Walker.
Jacob Rider, carpenter, Warriorsmark.
William Serbert, farmer, Tell.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Shaw, shoemaker, Alexander.
Solomon Stever, farmer, West.
Mahlon Stryker, farmer, West.
Jos. D. Stackhouse, farmer, Brady.
Samuel S. Secrist, farmer, Brady.
George Smith, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Porter.
Ephraim Thompson, farmer, Porter.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Cass.
John S. Weston, farmer, Brady.
John White, merchant, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert K. Allison, farmer, Brady.
Philip Bourlough, farmer, Porter.
John Beavor, farmer, Hopewell.
James Coulter, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
Andrew Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Wm. L. Cunningham, J. P. Clay.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
John C. Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Reuben Duff, farmer, Barree.
Joseph Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Grubb, mechanic, Walker.
John Householder, J. P. Penn.
E. B. Hessong, potter, Cassville.
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
Solomon Houck, J. P., Tod.
William Hildebrand, farmer, Shirley.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas McGarvey, butcher, Shirleysburg.
J. Adison Moore, merchant, Carbon.
Joseph Morrison, inkeeper, Carbon.
Alexander Neely, farmer, Dublin.
Joseph Norris, farmer, Penn.
Calvin Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Powell, farmer, West.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Lewis Smawley, farmer, Shirley.
James Stewart, Jr., farmer, Jackson.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.
Henry S. Wharton, agent, Huntingdon.
George Wilson, farmer, West.
John M. Wallace, Carpenter, Clay.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A.M.		P. M.	A. M.	P M.
11 05	7 04	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 06	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 49	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
Nov. 24, 1860.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,

In Huntingdon, on the 14th day of January. Also on the 13th day of February next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

Dec. 19, 1860. DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

WE WAGS AND FALSTAFF CLOCKS,
Just received and for sale cheap. Also, a large and splendid assortment of the most
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
direct from the East. Call and see the We Wags.
SWARTZ & McCABE.
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.-6t.*

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, for consideration, &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

John M. Early, Mount Union.
Adam Zeigler, Markiesburg.
John Kurtz, Alexandria.

WM. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Dec. 19. 1860.-4t.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of November, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of January, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 16th day of January next, (1861,) to wit:

1. Geo. W. Pheasant, administrator of Michael Wright, late of Union township, dec'd.
2. John Scott, Esq., Guardian of Elizabeth and David Corter, minor children of Philip Corter, dec'd. Final account.
3. Abraham Brumbaugh, Administrator of Daniel Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.
4. A. C. Blair and Michael Sharer, Executors of John Stunkard, late of Tell township, dec'd.
5. Abraham States, Esq., Guardian of Franklin Lang, a minor son of Patrick Lang, late of Walker township, dec'd.
6. John Dean, Guardian of Jacob, David and Eunice Catharine Shoenefelt, minor children of Frederick Shoenefelt, dec'd.
7. John Dean, Guardian of Arianne Shoenefelt, (now intermarried with George Chilcote,) a daughter of Frederick Shoenefelt, dec'd.
8. John Owens, Esq., Adm'r., de bonis non of Esther Cox, late of Warriorsmark township, dec'd.
9. James Henderson, Adm'r. of Margaret Henderson, late of Tod township, dec'd.
10. David Clarkson, Trustee to sell the real estate of Robert Speer, late of the borough of Cassville

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Monday, Dec. 24, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE MORAL LAW OF CREDIT.—As a general rule for just business transactions, a person should never buy on credit that which he consumes. A tanner may properly buy hides on credit, for his labor does not consume them, but gives an additional value to them; and the shoemaker may buy leather on credit, for the labor too adds to its value. But when the shoemaker has worked up the leather, if he sells them on credit to customers, then neither the shoemaker, nor tanner, nor seller of hides has any direct valuable security for the debt, which has progressed through the different parties. The final product is destroyed by its purchaser. So a farmer may buy land on credit, because his labor on it adds to its value; he may purchase growing stock on credit, because his grass crop is improving it. But when he goes to a store to buy merchandise on credit, which he consumes; relying upon uncertain crops and unstable prices to pay the merchant, then he endangers his own security, and that of the various classes of merchants who are depending on each other. Capital, to be useful, must be employed; and as the labor of most men is their chief capital, their wants demand its employment. If the creation of a debt gives them that upon which they may profitably expend their labor, the debt is a blessing, and for such a result only is credit a useful institution.

RUNAWAY BOYS.—We find in the papers, another warning to boys who become impatient of the restraints of home and consider their parents their worst enemies. It is a truthful saying that "a runaway boy never comes to a good end." They start out in the world before they have discretion enough to take care of themselves, and with the disgrace of being a runaway preying upon their minds, they are easily led into temptation, or driven to desperation, and generally wind up their career by committing some act that consigns them to the House of Refuge or the Penitentiary. The son of a clergyman, in Michigan, recently left home, without the knowledge or consent of his parents, and wandered off to Chicago where he obtained the situation of train boy, or water-carrier, on one of the Railroads running into that place. A few days ago he was detected in the act of plundering the mails on the train and was arrested and is now in prison for the crime. Thus *ends* the career of the Runaway Boy, but it is the *beginning* of a life of misery to his parents that will "bring down their gray hairs in sorrow to the grave."

DON'T TAKE THEM.—The notes of the following Pennsylvania banks are quoted no sale in Philadelphia. They have gone under in the financial crisis which is now sweeping the country.

Bank of Commerce, Erie.
Bank of Crawford, Meadville.
Bank of Lawrence Co., New Castle.
Bank of New Castle, " "
Erie City Bank, Erie.
McKean Co. Bank, Smethport.
Monongahela Valley Bank, McKeesport.
North Western Bank, Warren.
Tioga Co. Bank, Tioga.

Notes of Baltimore City Banks are discounted at 1½ per cent. District of Columbia and Louisiana at 2. Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and State Banks of Maryland at 3.—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia at 5. North Carolina at 6. Florida, Missouri and Texas at 10. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin at 12 to 15. Notes of all banks in Nebraska, Utah, Minnesota and Mississippi, are unsaleable. The Corn Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, gives notice that the notes of the Shamokin Bank will be no longer redeemed at that Bank.

WHAT CAUSES HAIR TO TURN GRAY.—An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea or coffee, or soup, because hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, and then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that a liquid that will color the human hair black, and not stain the skin, may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it in the least. The articles must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken well before being applied.

CAPTURE OF A FOX BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—One day last week, in the neighborhood of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, the engineer of the No. 73, hauling one of the stock trains, discovered a fox coming down the embankment upon the track. The engineer, being as cunning as Reynard is said to be, "shut off," and watched his opportunity until the fox should attempt to cross the track in front of the engine, when he would put on steam and capture him. In this design he was so far successful as to cripple the animal. The fireman jumped off with a view of getting the game alive, but Mr. Reynard showed fight, and had to be killed before he would allow himself to be captured. The skin of the animal, we understand, is to be stuffed, and to adorn No. 73.

WORTHY OF COMMENDATION.—Mr. Geo. L. Walker is now selling his immense stock of splendid *Pianos and Melodeons below cost*, in order to keep his workmen employed during this winter. We recommend any of our readers who are in want of a first class *Piano* or *Melodeon*, to call on Mr. Walker at once, as they may never again have a chance of securing such *bargains*. Mr. Walker's warerooms are at the S. E. Corner of Seventh and Arch Street, Philadelphia, where he also keeps an extensive assortment of Piano Stools, Sheet Music, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. See adv. in another column.

THE ENLARGED GLOBE.—We expect to issue the next *Globe* enlarged and improved. To make the improvements we have been compelled to "run our face," but hope our efforts to please our readers will induce them to come to our assistance. The terms of subscription will remain the same, $1,50 a year in advance, 75 cents for six months, 50 cents for three months. As we intend to make room for new subscribers by transferring to our "black book" the names of all subscribers who fail to secure a continuance of our patience, we ask our friends to interest themselves in securing for us such names as will be a support to the *Globe*.

☞ We are pleased to notice that Bro. Jolly, of the *Tyrone Star*, feels disposed to compel patent medicine advertisers to pay regular advertising rates. We pledge ourself to adhere strictly to our published rates. If other publishers will pledge themselves to adhere to their published rates, and stand fast, there will be no necessity for a meeting.

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.—Mrs. Geo. Nash has our thanks for pudding and sausage.—Printers' wives know what it is to be poor. We will have a great many debts to pay *when we kill our porkers*. Echo answers, when?

OUR HOTELS.—Maj. John S. Miller, now occupying the Jackson Hotel, has purchased the Exchange, and will take possession in the spring. Ex-Sheriff Graffus Miller, has leased the Jackson House and will take possession in the spring.

THE HOLIDAYS.—We this week put the *Globe* to press on Monday that our hands may enjoy the Christmas Holiday. Our next issue will be in the new year—we therefore take this opportunity of wishing friends and foes a happy New Year.

☞ We have received during the past two weeks a number of friendly letters containing—very fair *promises*. We hope our friends will be able to live up to them.

☞ The proceedings of Union Meeting at Alexandria, was received too late for publication this week. All partes participated.

A BOOK
THAT EVERY
FARMER, MECHANIC and BUSINESS MAN WANTS.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS,
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Compiled from the Acts of Assembly by
WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq.,
AND PUBLISHED BY
EDWARD F. JAMES,
WEST CHESTER, PA.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.
It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.
It contains the duties of Assessors.
It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.
It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.
It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.
It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.
It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms*, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Huntingdon County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Wm. Colon, of Huntingdon, is General Agent for Huntingdon County.

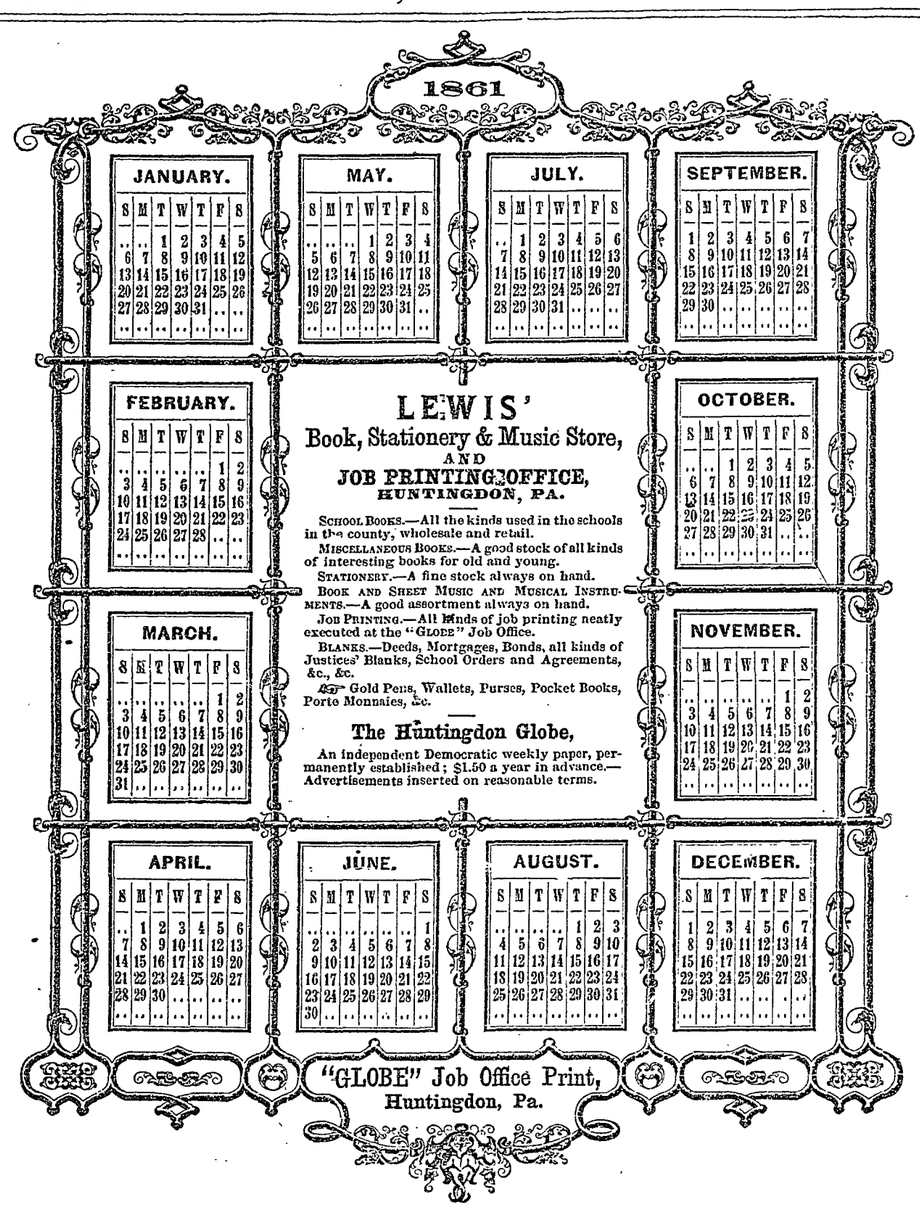
P. S. Good Canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early date, addressed to Mr. Colon as above will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 19, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*


1861
JANUARY.
FEBRUARY.
MARCH.
APRIL.
MAY.
JUNE.
JULY.
AUGUST.
SEPTEMBER.
OCTOBER.
NOVEMBER.
DECEMBER.
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery & Music Store,
AND
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the kinds used in the schools in the county, wholesale and retail.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.—A good stock of all kinds of interesting books for old and young.
STATIONERY.—A fine stock always on hand.
BOOK AND SHEET MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A good assortment always on hand.
JOB PRINTING.—All kinds of job printing neatly executed at the "GLOBE" Job Office.
BLANKS.—Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, all kinds of Justices' Blanks, School Orders and Agreements, &c., &c.
☞ Gold Pens, Wallets, Purses, Pocket Books, Porte Monnaies, &c.
The Huntingdon Globe,
An Independent Democratic weekly paper, permanently established; $1.50 a year in advance.—Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms.
"GLOBE" Job Office Print,
Huntingdon, Pa.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the

"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"

have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,

"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to

"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits*," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America*. It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
548 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen,

Nov. 21, 1860.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of teachers and friends of education will be held in the Court House, in this place, on Thursday Dec. 27th, to continue two days. The object of this meeting will be the re-organization of a County Association for the further promotion of usefulness and success in the teacher's profession and the advancement and efficiency of our public schools. The exercises will consist of lectures, discussions, essays, &c., in which all are invited to participate. A number of our most prominent teachers and educationists have consented to attend and take part in the exercises. The election of officers to serve the coming year will take place upon this occasion.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, Dec. 12, 1860. Co. Supt.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water*.

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John White, Deceased.] Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARY WHITE.
Nov. 21, 1860. Administratrix.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by
FISHER & SON.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most apyroved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.—6m

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.

R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:

From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.

Nov. 28, 1860. JAS. PAGE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweanie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants, and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.—6m.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.

WM. F. THOMAS.
Nov. 21, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR, A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of James Hemphill, Dec'd.] Letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of James Hemphill, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARTHA CARMON.

Huntingdon, Dec. 5, 1860.—6t. Administratrix.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard.
FISHER & SON.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. TRILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.—1y.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. } PHILADELPHIA.

Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brooks's Arithmetics, &c. Monteith's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

PHOTOGRAPHY
In all its Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at
C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,
532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia
Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, &C.,
For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL The Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a Commission, or wages at from $25 to $60 per month, and expenses paid. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child of 10 years can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and the price is but Fifteen Dollars. Persons wishing an agency will address

J. N. BOYLAN,
Secretary Erie Sewing Machine Company,
Nov. 14, 1860. MILAN, OHIO.

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N. Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Our Carpet Chain is put up FULL WEIGHT, without pasteboard. Orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED, In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGING MANUFACTORIES, (FALL TRADE.)
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c.,
all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest

Gold and Velvet Decorations.

☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S,
N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.
Oct. 3, 1860.—3m.

J. PALMER & CO.,
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,
Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.
Oct. 3, 1860.—3m.

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860—1y.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.
WM. C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA,
Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.

Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES. Wholesale and Retail WILLIAM C. NEMAN,
No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.
Sept. 19, 1860.—3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!
HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.
July 18, 1860.—6m.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit. I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.—3m.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

OFFICIAL CENSUS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—We give below the official census of this county for 1860, as furnished by the marshals :

TOWNSHIPS.	Population.	Dwellings..	Families...	Real Estate	Per. Estate	Deaths.....
Huntingdon,	1893	354	373	961390	636171	7
Oneida,	362	67	66	69410	25150	4
Petersburg,	333	55	58	137402	58610	2
West,	1335	239	239	65248	213934	14
Barree,	1301	248	235	545471	111825	6
Jackson,	1746	317	322	540050	121380	16
Alexandria,	534	106	104	259950	86800	9
Porter,	1144	193	198	454400	114600	15
Morris,	800	125	125	387600	102600	8
Franklin,	1562	256	358	110779	458064	19
Birmingham,	221	42	45	27900	36550	4
Warriorsm'k	1340	223	224	413530	108025	15
Brady,	927	158	156	233650	85999	8
Union,	896	156	164	159600	65580	19
Cass,	582	93	95	138700	60581	4
Cassville,	267	43	44	103340	27410	15
Shirley,	1658	285	281	543380	185418	16
Shirleysburg	355	70	76	84675	61625	3
Cromwell,	915	177	175	159420	75470	3
Orbisonia,	189	32	33	108100	53480	1
Clay,	1032	188	184	209840	80585	
Springfield,	689	117	115	111350	34021	
Dublin,	882	161	156	264315	90350	
Tell,	1010	185	184	218665	86890	
Henderson,	584	103	96	101739	38076	8
Juniata,	455	84	79	115566	45335	5
Walker,	831	145	943	270487	88121	18
Penn,	969	174	170	264828	109478	7
Carbon,	1512	228	240	106750	27170	17
Hopewell,	1005	153	154	261441	113689	14
Tod,	808	149	142	258500	79024	5

Total population of Huntingdon county, 28,204
Do. colored population, 125

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

There is a significance in the returns of the popular vote at a Presidential election that well deserves the attention of all who wish to form a correct opinion in regard to the real state of public sentiment in our country; and there are certain peculiarities about the late contest which, in connection with the present excitement and the prevailing fears for the stability of the Union, render it particularly desirable that the vote polled on the first Tuesday of November last, should be carefully analyzed, and its character generally understood.

POPULAR VOTE OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

States.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Doug.	Bell.	Fu'n.
California,	36536	31216	35990	8026	
Connectic't	42486	16558	17364	3337	
Illinois,	172505	2272	160549	4816	
Indiana,	122073	15000	102216	5157	
Iowa,	46014	741	34812	944	
Maine,	62370	6388	59476	2008	
Massachu.	108272	6094	33839	21831	
Michigan,	78000	5000	45000	1000	
Minnesota,	27000	3000	13500		
N. Hamp.,	37052	2094	25267	398	
N. Jersey,	58345	with fusion	with fusion	with fusion	62801
N. York,	362646	do	do	do	312510
Ohio,	220000	2500	165000	11500	
Oregon,	7250	7000	4000		
Penn'a.,	268030	w'h fu'n.	16677	12809	178871
R. Island,	12244		7737		
Vermont,	33888	1859	8748	217	
Wisconsin,	65000	8000	45000	1000	
Total,	1759751	107722	745174	73073	554182

POPULAR VOTE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	Lincoln.	Breck.	Doug.	Bell.
Alabama,		48831	13646	27853
Arkansas,		25000	4000	12000
Delaware,	3815	7337	1023	3864
Florida,		2000	500	3000
Georgia,		52131	11613	43050
Kentucky,	1466	52836	25644	66016
Louisiana,		20474	7818	18002
Maryland,	2895	42511	5953	41785
Mississippi,		42000	3000	24000
Missouri,	17903	30458	58530	58018
North Carolina,		48539	2700	44590
South Carolina,		40000	estimated	maj.
Tennessee,		63317	10970	67650
Texas,		40000	5000	20000
Virginia,	1500	73741	16221	73886
Total,	26729	592175	165618	502723

The fusion vote of the Middle States we estimate thus :

	Douglas.	Breck.	Bell.
Pennsylvania,	128871	50000	
New York,	272510	20000	20000
New Jersey,	37801	15000	10000
Do. straight vote,	4458		
	443630	85000	30000

The total vote of the Union stands about as follows :

NORTHERN STATES.

	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Breck.	Bell.
	1759751	745175	107722	73073
Fusion vote,		443630	83000	30000
Total,	1759751	1188805	192722	103073

SOUTHERN STATES.

26729	165618	592175	602728
Total,	1786480	1354423	784897	505801

Supposing the Breckinridge vote to typify the Administration's strength, the figures would stand thus :

Against the present Administration,	3,746,704
For " "	784,897
Majority against the Administration,	2,961,804

☞ The census shows that the annual increase in the population of the United States since 1790 is about three per cent. 1715 the population of the colonies was 482,000, of whom 58,500 were negro slaves. The present population is about 30,000,000, of whom about 4,000,000 are negroes. Our public schools are attended by 4,000,000 of children; we owe about $260,000,000, of which 96,000,000 are held by foreigners. It takes 750 paper mills and 2,000 steam engines to supply our publishers and newspapers with printing paper, at a cost of $27,000,000.

☞ The price of the "London Times" is $25 a year, five times as much as American newspapers of the same size.

☞ Upwards of 160,000 copies of Spurgeon's sermons have been sold in the United States.

☞ A paper out west has for its motto, "Good will to all men who pay promptly.—Devoted to news, fun, and making money."

☞ A woman died recently in Cincinnati, who had accumulated $8,000 by playing on a hand organ and singing in the streets.

☞ BROAD TAPE FOR VENITIAN BLINDS,—Plain and fancy, received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SOUND ON THE
BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.—3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO,,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANAUL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

1860.
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccaas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND
WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

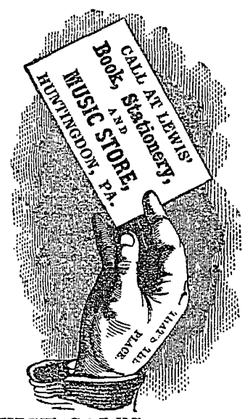
ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.–1y.]



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING
RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fare: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphio, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860. *General Agent.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Song Book, No. 5,

The Dime Song Book, No. 6.

The Dime Letter Writer,

The Dime Dream Book,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860–tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

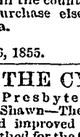
GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

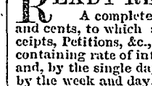
MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.



THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and